This Briefing Is Unclassified

Space Surveillance

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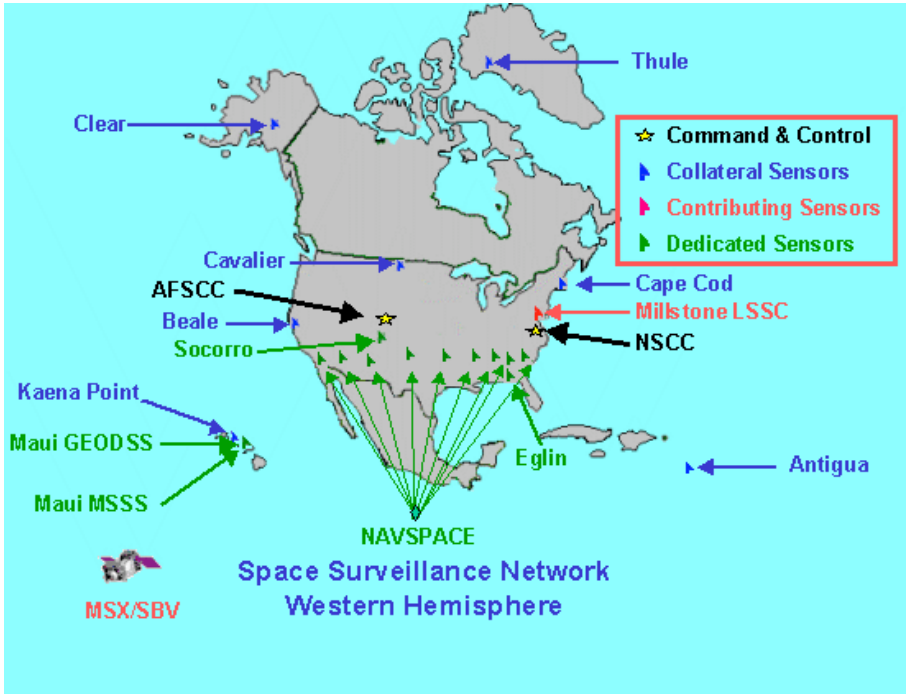
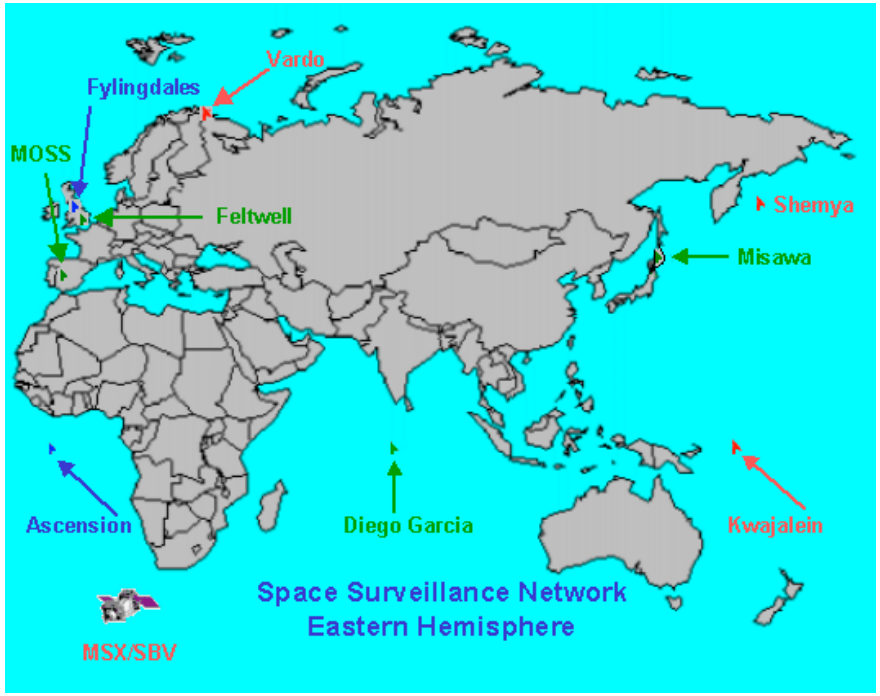
Space Surveillance

- Surveillance and cataloging of space objects is a high priority mission for Air Force Space Command.
  - Both civil and military applications
  - Collision warnings are an important output
- Includes cataloging and orbit predictions
  - Regularly published element sets
- Modern space conditions demand ever increasing accuracy of both measurement and prediction.
- Current standards are in need of revision

SSN Sensors and C² Center Locations

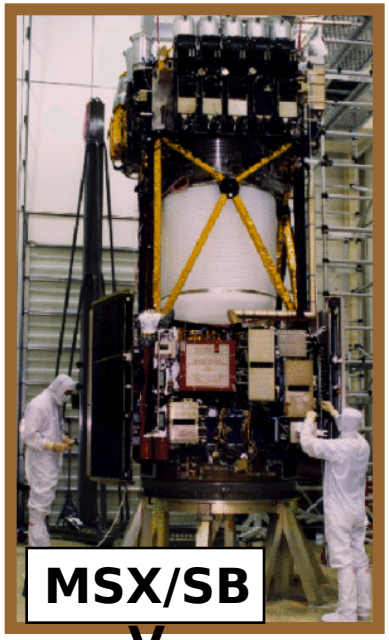


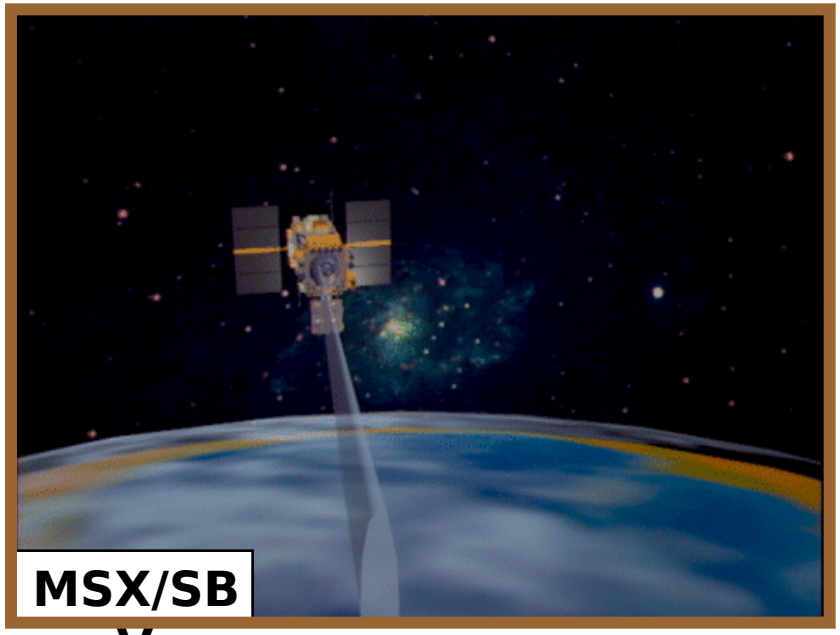


Sensors and Command and Control (C^2)

- Three types of sensors that support the SSN
  - Dedicated. Space Surveillance is primary mission
  - Collateral. Space Surveillance is secondary or tertiary mission
  - Contributing. Non USSPACECOM sensors under contract to support space surveillance
- There are two major C^2 centers that manage the SSN
  - Air Force Space Control Center (AFSSC), in CMAS, CO
    - Primary C^2 center
  - Naval Space Control Center (NSCC), in Dahlgren, VA
    - Equivalent backup to the AFSSC

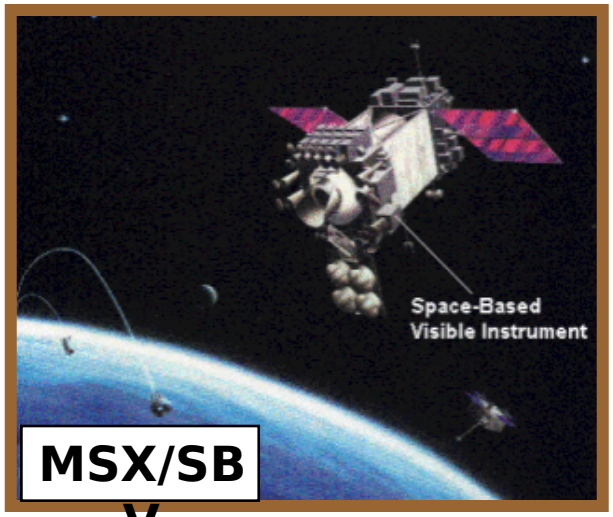
MSX/SBV Mission

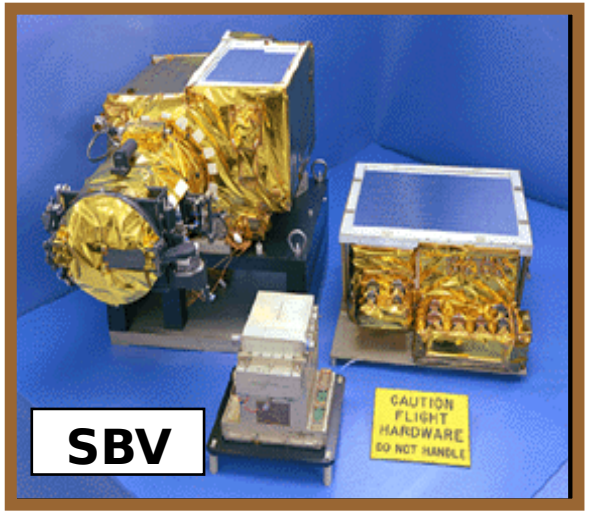




- **Primary Mission - Space Surveillance**
  - **Conduct space surveillance from space**
  - **Surveillance of entire geosynchronous belt**
  - **Assured access to objects of military interest**

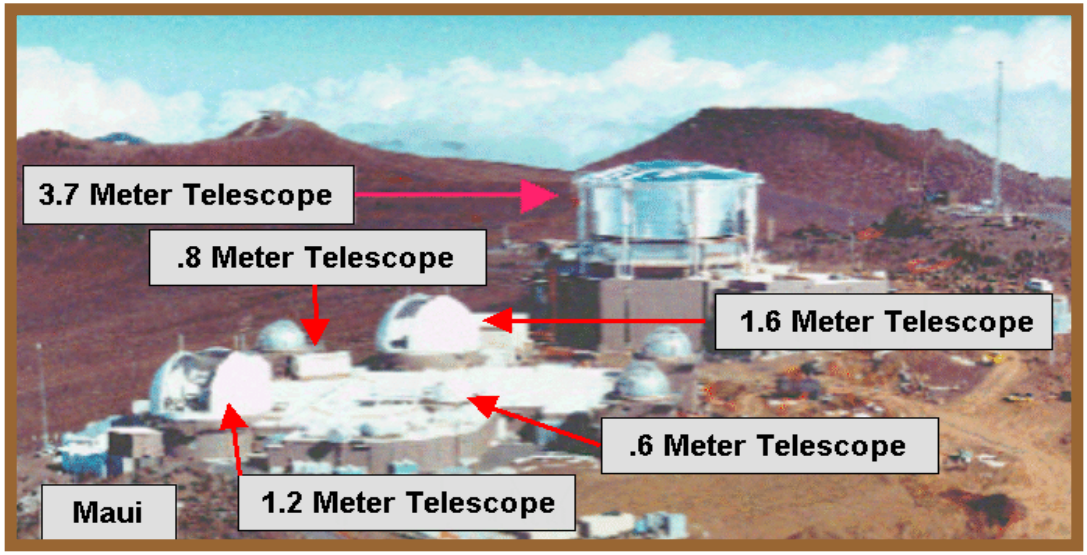
MSX/SBV Description





- **Strengths of space-based sensors**
  - **Access to all space**
  - **No weather outages**
  - **Reduced dependence on foreign-based sites**
- **Advanced Concept Technology Demonstration (ACTD)**
  - **Oct 1997 to Sep 00**
  - **Now making ~400 observations/day**
  - **Contributing sensor to Space Surveillance Network**

Maui(Haleakala) Description



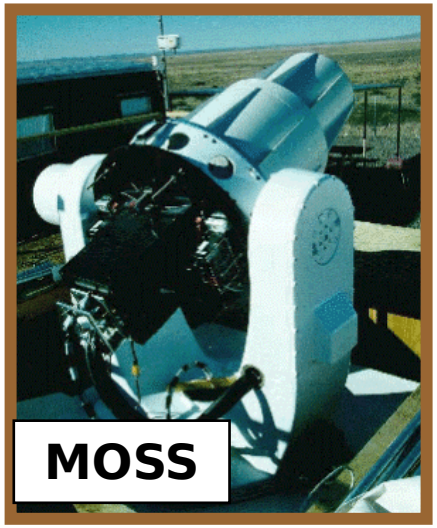
- **Located on Maui, Hawaii - Consists of the 3.7, 1.6, 1.2, .8 and .6 meter telescopes**
  - **Part of the Maui Space Surveillance Complex (MSSC) which includes Maui GEODSS**
  - **MSSS host and mission responsibilities to be transferred from AFSPC to Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), Oct 00**

3.7 Meter Mission and Description

- **Dedicated Electro-Optical (E-O) telescope with the following major features**
  - **Adaptive Optics Imaging System provides high resolution imaging and metric data on Near Earth (NE) objects**
  - **Longwave Infrared (LWIR) sensor provides LWIR images / temperature maps and metric data on NE objects**
  - **Radiometric/photometric sensor provides visible Midwave Infrared (MWIR), LWIR and signature/temperature data on NE/Deep Space (DS) objects**
  - **System supports Space Intelligence**

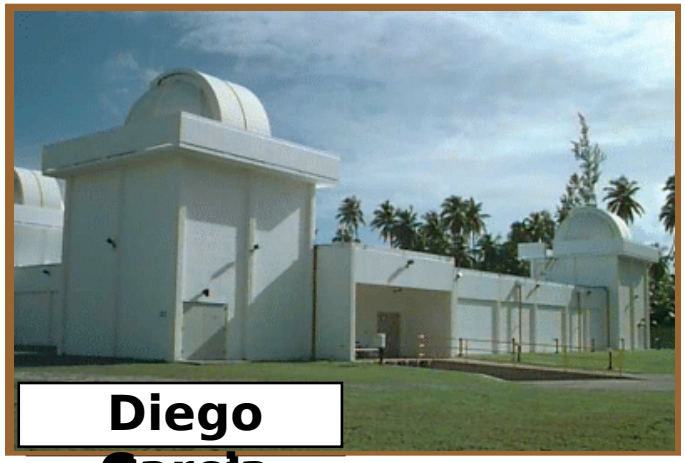
MOSS Description

- MOSS is an Electro-Optical (E-O) surveillance system
- Located on Moron Air Base, Spain
  - Operational E-O prototype -- intended to be a gap filler
  - Operates in concert with GEODSS
  - Operations performed in 20’ X 8’ van
- Telescope has a nominal aperture of 22 inches and a focal length of 51 inches
  - Houses a 1024 X 1024 Massachusetts Institute of Technology/Lincoln Laboratory (MIT/LL) Charge Couple Device (CCD) focal plane array



GEODSS Mission

Det 2, 18 SPSS



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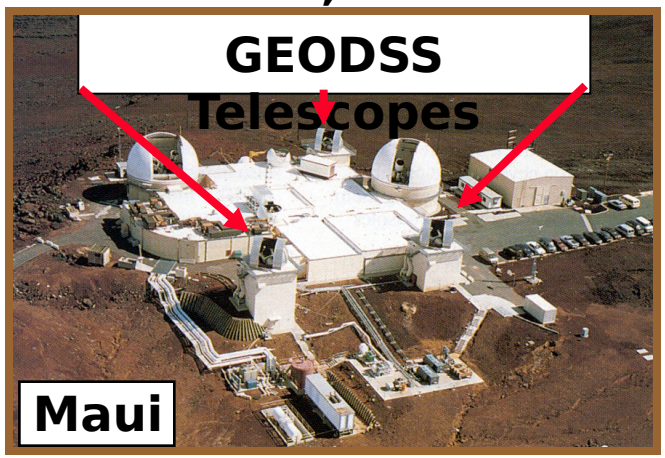

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- Primary: Space Surveillance
- Supports AFSPC as a dedicated Deep Space (DS) sensor
- GEODSS brings together the telescope, low-light-level television cameras, and computers -- three proven technologies

GEODSS Description

- Each site has three telescopes, two main and one auxiliary
  - Diego Garcia is exception with three mains
  - Maui will have 3 mains, Oct 00
  - Socorro will have 3 mains, Oct 01
- Main Telescopes have 40-inch aperture and 2◦ field of view
- Auxiliary Telescopes have 15-inch aperture and 6◦ FOV
- Operates at night
  - Cloud cover inhibits operation
    - Not a severe problem at Socorro or Diego Garcia

GLOBUS II Mission

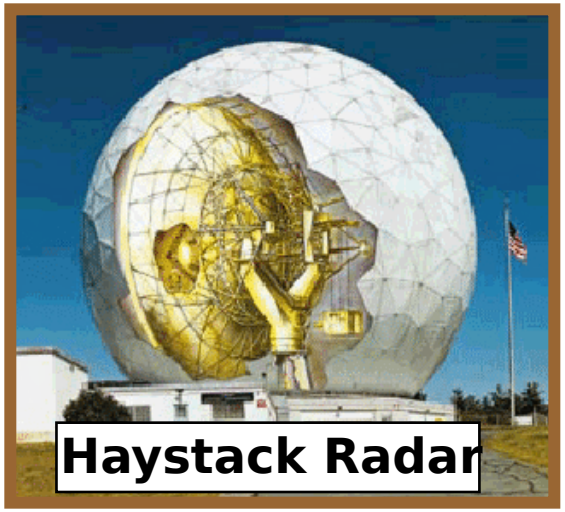
- **Primary: Space Surveillance**
- **GLOBUS II is expected to track 100 Deep Space (DS) objects per day**
  - **Expected to provide wideband Space Object Identification (SOI) imagery data on 3 DS objects per day**
  - **Numbers are based on studies, not actual data**

GLOBUS II Description

- Globus II is a 27 meter mechanical tracker radar
  - Covers 0-360° in azimuth, 0-90° in elevation, and out to geostationary orbit in range

LSSC Mission

Haystack Aux



Haystack Radar

Millstone Hill Radar

- Primary: Research and Development (R&D) of Space Surveillance techniques
- Secondary: Supports AFSPC as a contributing sensors
  - Millstone Hill Radar -- Near Earth (NE)/Deep Space (DS)
  - Haystack Radar -- NE/DS
  - Haystack Auxiliary (HAX) -- NE

Haystack Radar Description

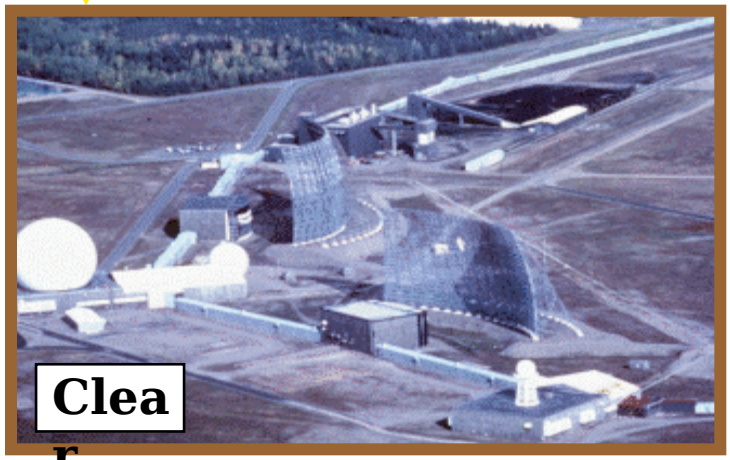
- Haystack is a mechanical tracker
- Only sensor in the SSN capable of imaging NE and DS objects
- Provides images for Mission Payload Assessment (MPA) and satellite status determination
  - High resolution in NE (25 cm)
  - All weather day/night capability
- Conducts measurements of space debris to sizes of 1 cm (NASA)
  - NASA debris campaign
- Provides unique support for satellite anomaly resolution

Millstone Hill Radar (MHR) Description

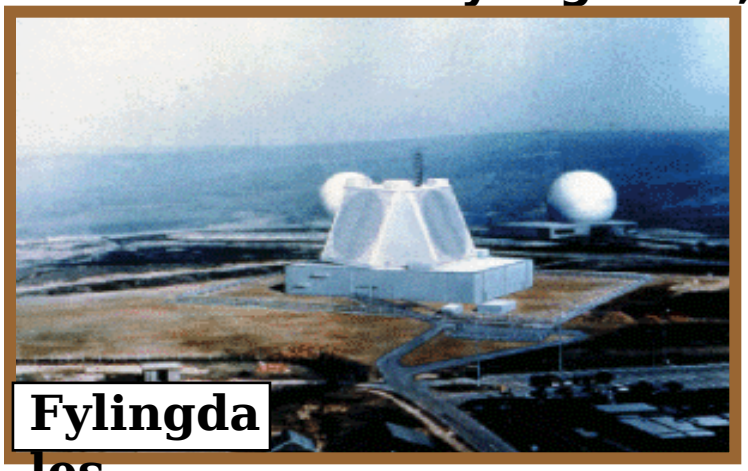
- MHR is a mechanical tracker
- Built as a BMEWS prototype
  - First radar to track Sputnik 1957
- High power sensitive radar that routinely tracks DS satellites, rocket bodies and debris in the Geo belt
- High precision radar generates highly accurate orbital data
  - Provides Geo collision avoidance data to some commercial entities via Cooperative Research & Development Agreement (CRDA)

BMEWS Mission

Clear AFS, Alaska



RAF Station Fylingdales,



Thule AB,

- Primary: Missile Warning
  - Provides ballistic missile warning and attack assessment of a ballistic missile raid against CONUS, Alaska and Southern Canada
- Secondary: Space Surveillance
  - Supports SSN as collateral sensors

Clear Mission

Clea
r

Clear
Upgrade

- **Primary Mission: Provide tactical warning and attack assessment of a ballistic missile attack against CONUS and southern Canada**
- **Secondary Mission: Support Space Surveillance as collateral mission**

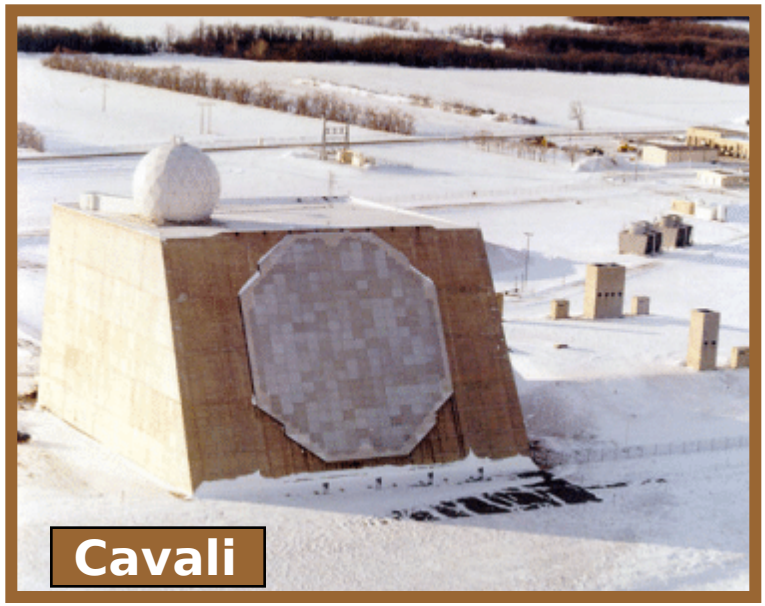
Fylingdales Mission

- Primary Mission: Provides warning of an IRBM, MRBM, or SLBM against UK and Western Europe
- Secondary Mission: Provides warning of an ICBM/SLBM attack against CONUS
- Tertiary Mission: Space Surveillance as collateral mission

Thule Mission

- **Primary Mission: Provides tactical warning and attack assessment of SLBM and ICBM attacks against CONUS and Canada**
- **Secondary Mission: Supports Space Surveillance as collateral mission**

Cavalier Mission

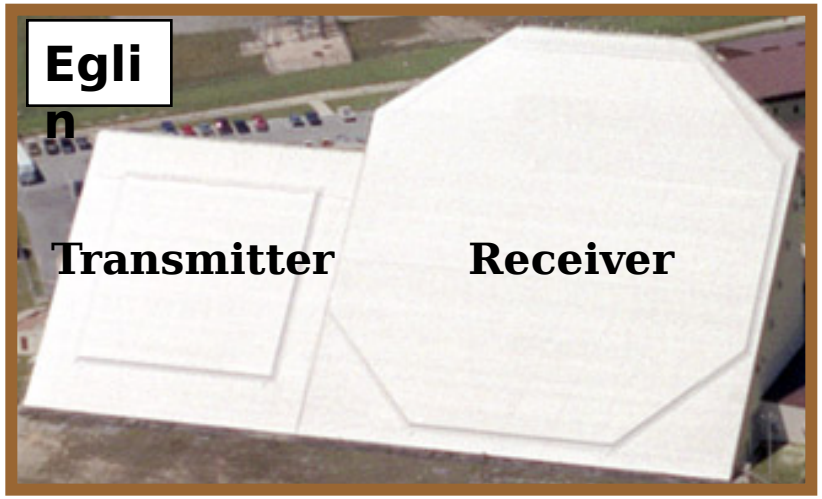


- **Primary: Missile Warning**
  - **Provides Warning and Attack Characterization of ICBM/SLBM attack against the CONUS and Southern Canada**
- **Secondary: Space Surveillance**
  - **Supports SSN as a collateral sensor**

Eglin Mission

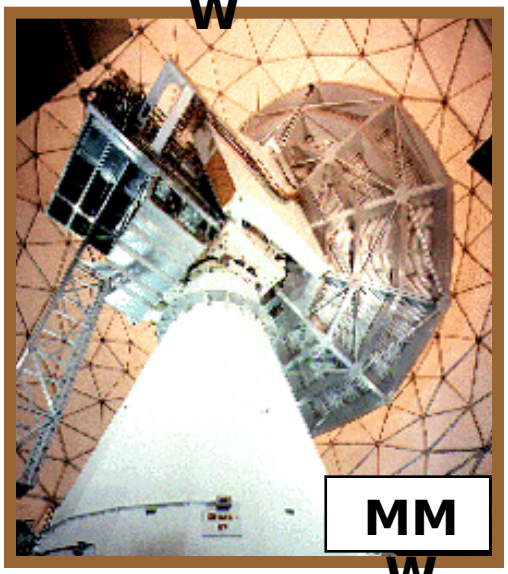
- **Primary Mission: Spacetrack as dedicated sensor**
  - **Tracks 4,257 NE and 357 DS objects per day per Jan 00 Space Surveillance Analysis Tool (SSPAT)**

Eglin Description



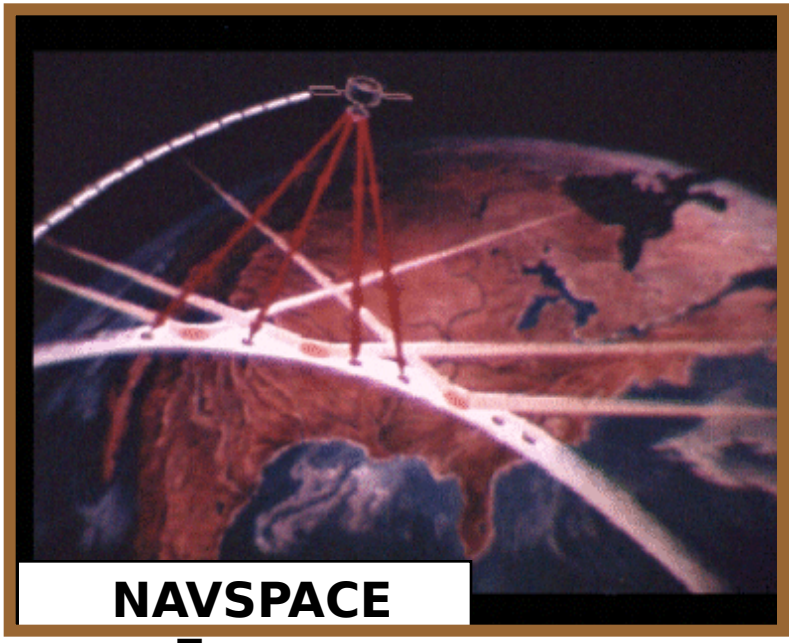
- One of a kind phased array radar with a separate transmitter and receiver face
  - Covers 120^0 in azimuth and in excess of 22,000 NM in range
  - Has capability to track small objects
  - Only dedicated space surveillance phased array radar

MMW Description



- MilliMeter Wave (MMW) Radar
  - Used exclusively for SOI collection
  - Highest Resolution Imaging radar in Space Surveillance Network (SSN)
    - 12-25 cm resolution
  - Missions supported
    - Imaging of new launches
    - Satellite anomaly resolution

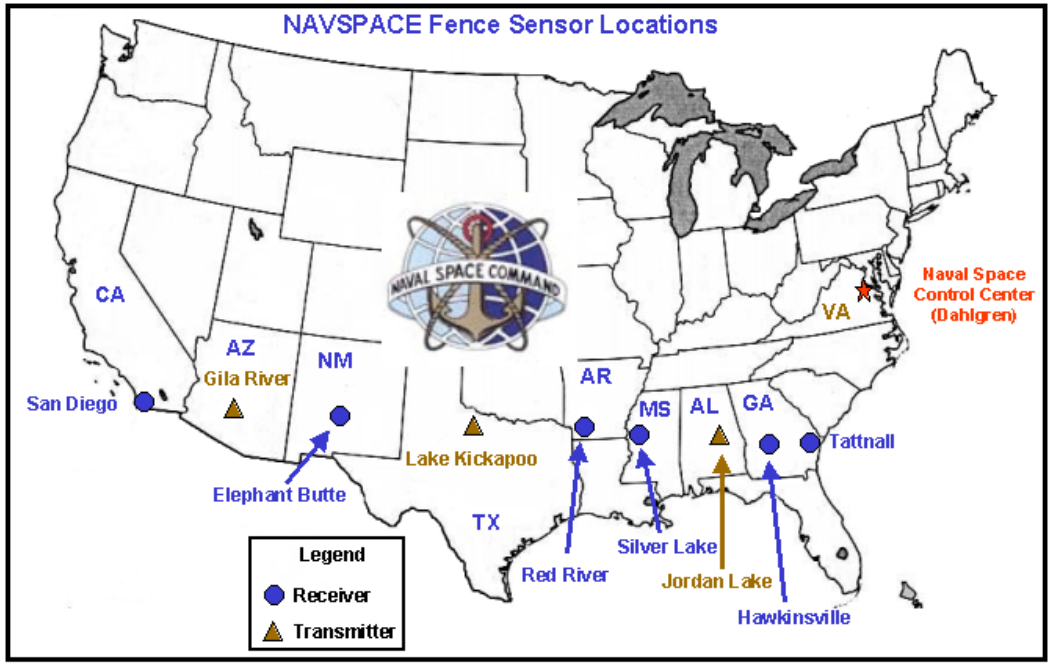
NAVSPACE Fence Mission



NAVSPACE Fence

- **Primary: Space Surveillance**
  - **Provides up to date satellite orbital elements to Fleet and Fleet Marine forces**
  - **Supports US Space Command as part of nation's worldwide Space Surveillance Network**

NAVSPACE Fence Description



- **Comprised of three transmitters and six receivers located along the 33rd parallel**
- **Transmits a continuous electronic fence straight up into space**
- **Relays unknown detections to Eglin Phased Array for further refined processing**

PAVE PAWS Description

6 SWS, Cape Cod AFS, MA

7 SWS, Beale AFB, [illegible]

- Both Beale and Cape Cod are dual face Solid State Phased Array Radars (SSPAR)
  - Both radars cover 240° in azimuth and in excess of 2,800 NM in range
  - At extreme range, both radars can detect objects the size of an automobile - smaller at closer ranges

Range Radar Mission

Antigua

Ascension

Kaena Point

- **Primary: Range Support**
  - Supports test and evaluation of developmental and operational ICBMs, space launch vehicles and aeronautical development programs
- **Secondary: Space Surveillance**
  - Support of SSN as collateral Near Earth (NE) sensors

Shemya Mission

Cobra Dane Radar

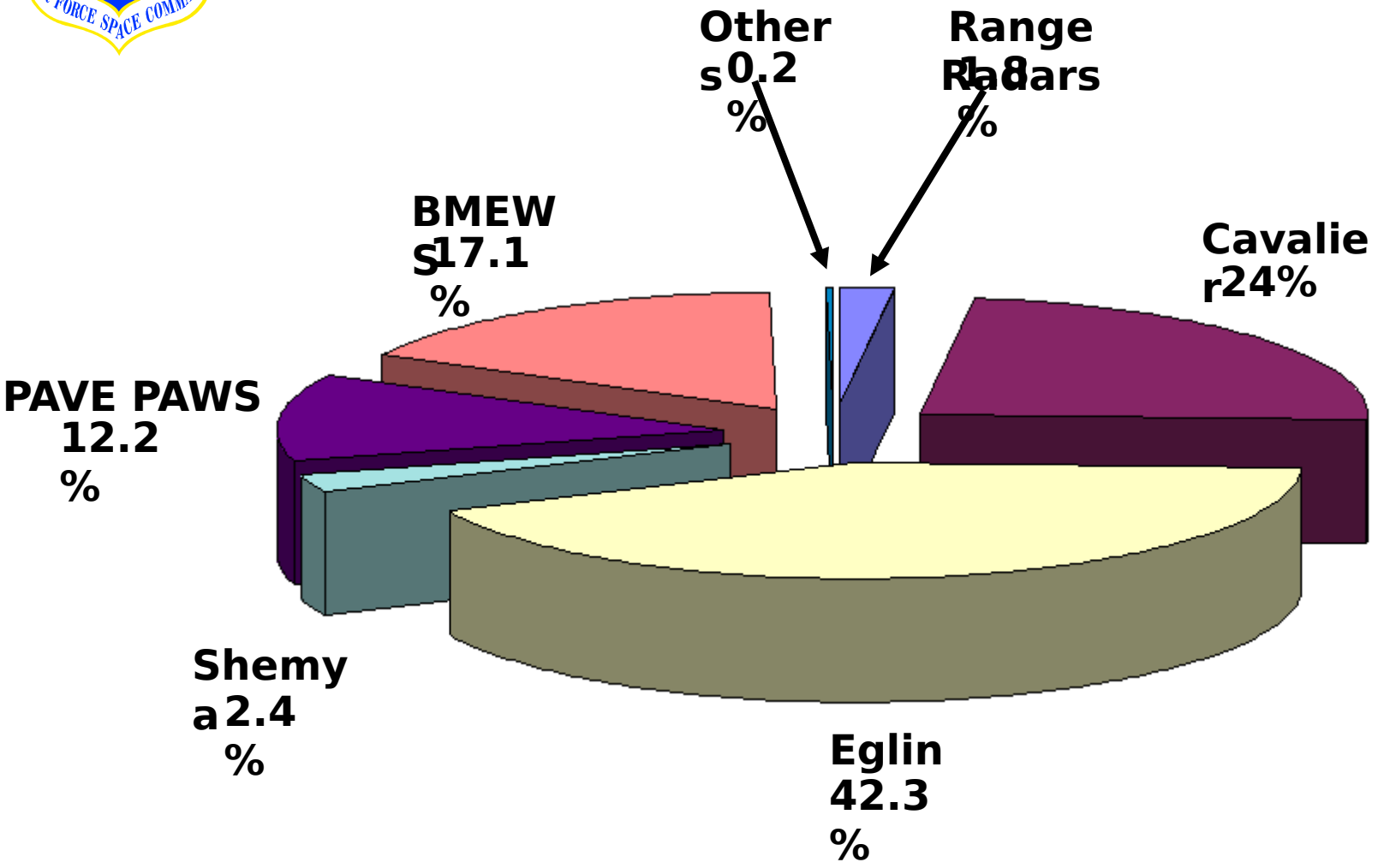
- **Primary: Intelligence**
  - **Supports Treaty Verification of Soviet ICBM & SLBMs**
- **Secondary: Space Surveillance**
  - **Supports SSN on limited basis**
  - **Highly valuable for tracking priority events**

Shemya Description

Cobra Dane Radar

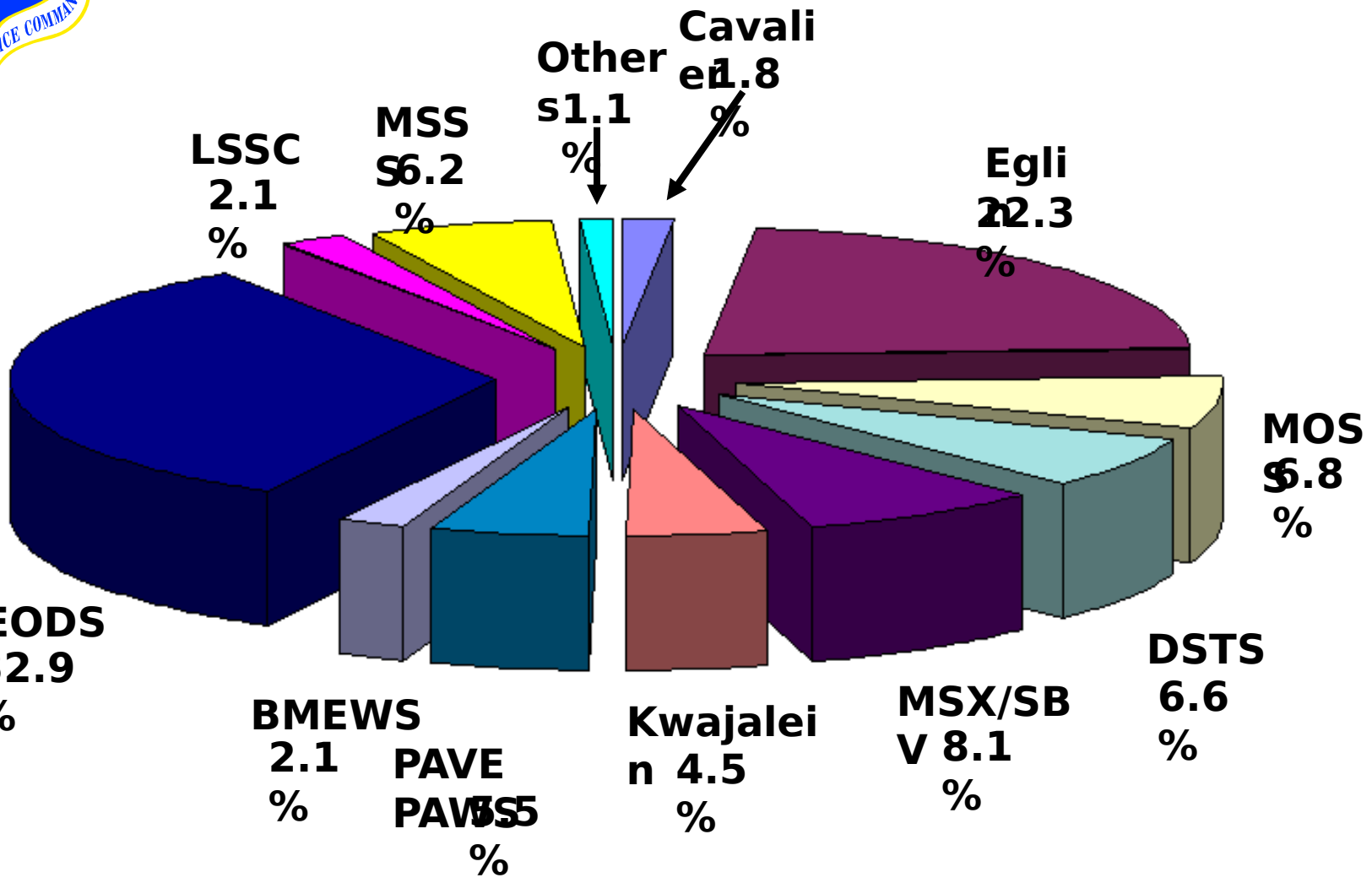
- Located on Shemya Island, Alaska
- Cobra Dane is a single face Phased Array radar originally designed to monitor Soviet ICBM & SLBM tests
- Discontinued MW and Space Surveillance in 1994
- Recommissioned as a Space Surveillance asset in 1999

Near Earth Tracking Percentages



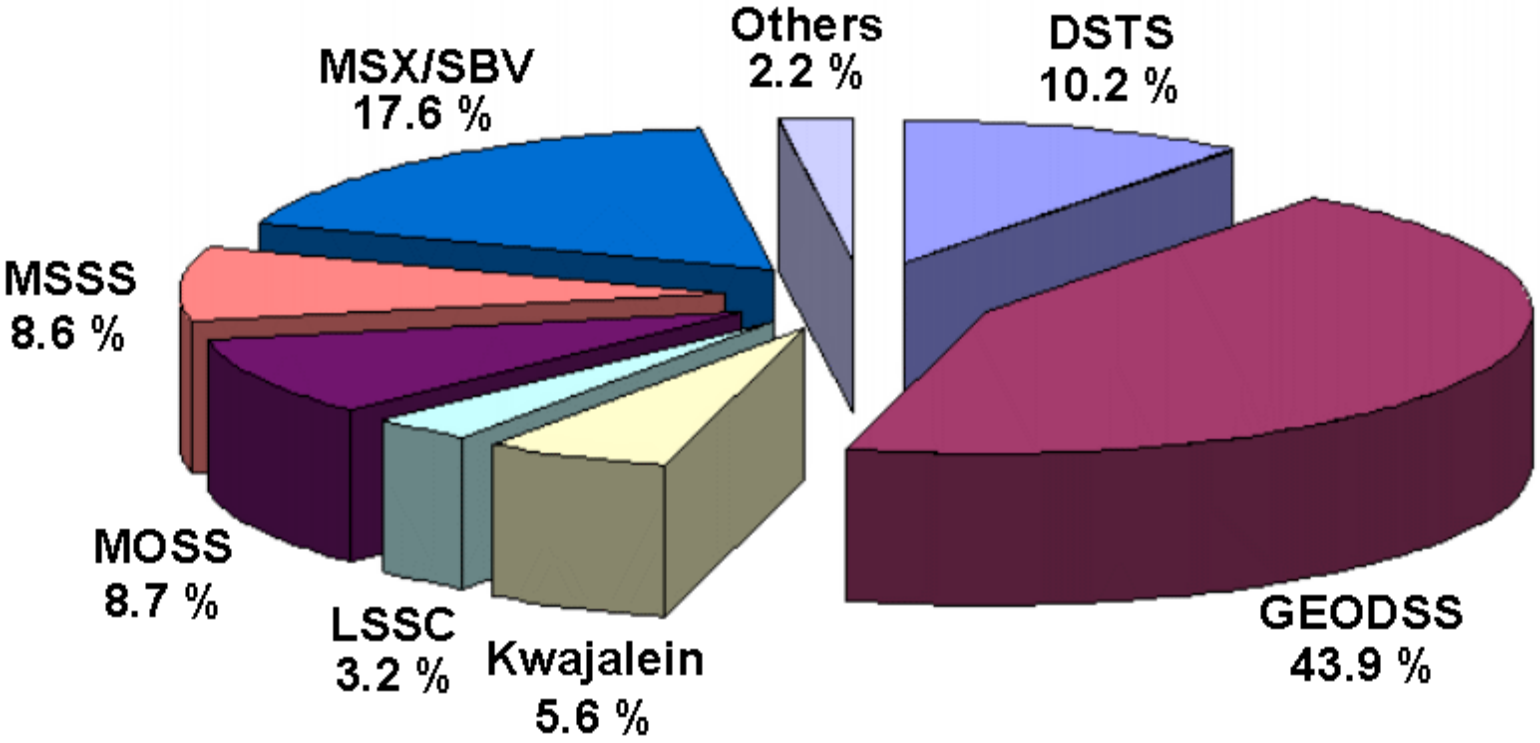
Note: Does not include NAVSPACE Detection Fence Source: Jan 00 SSPAT data

Deep Space Tracking Percentages



Note: Does not include NAVSPACE Detection Fence Source: Jan 00 SSPAT data

Geosynchronous Tracking Percentages



Note: Does not include NAVSPACE Detection Fence Source: Jan 00 SSPAT data

Current Catalog

Satellites - 2671

Space
Probes - 90

Debris - 6096

Total - 8927

Position estimates

- Positions are calculated from a model of orbital motion.
- Orbital perturbations are included.
  - General perturbations
    - average atmosphere , 3-body, gravity models
      - J2 and J3 components of gravity model
  - Special perturbations
    - General + detailed atmosphere, better solar
- Element sets are generated to predict future motion
  - Include average motion and time derivatives
  - Production delay may be 3-4 days
  - Format based on 80 column IBM card

Element sets and accuracy

- Useful in calculating positions to ~1km accuracy
- Not all parameters are explicit
  - Major axis is calculated from other parameters
    - e.g. revs per day and eccentricity
  - Least squares analysis sometimes replaces physics
  - Parameters frequently derived from measurements on other satellites
    - Some quantities, such as atmosphere and solar effects are not directly measured
      - Results are based on analysis
  - Some sensors have systematic errors

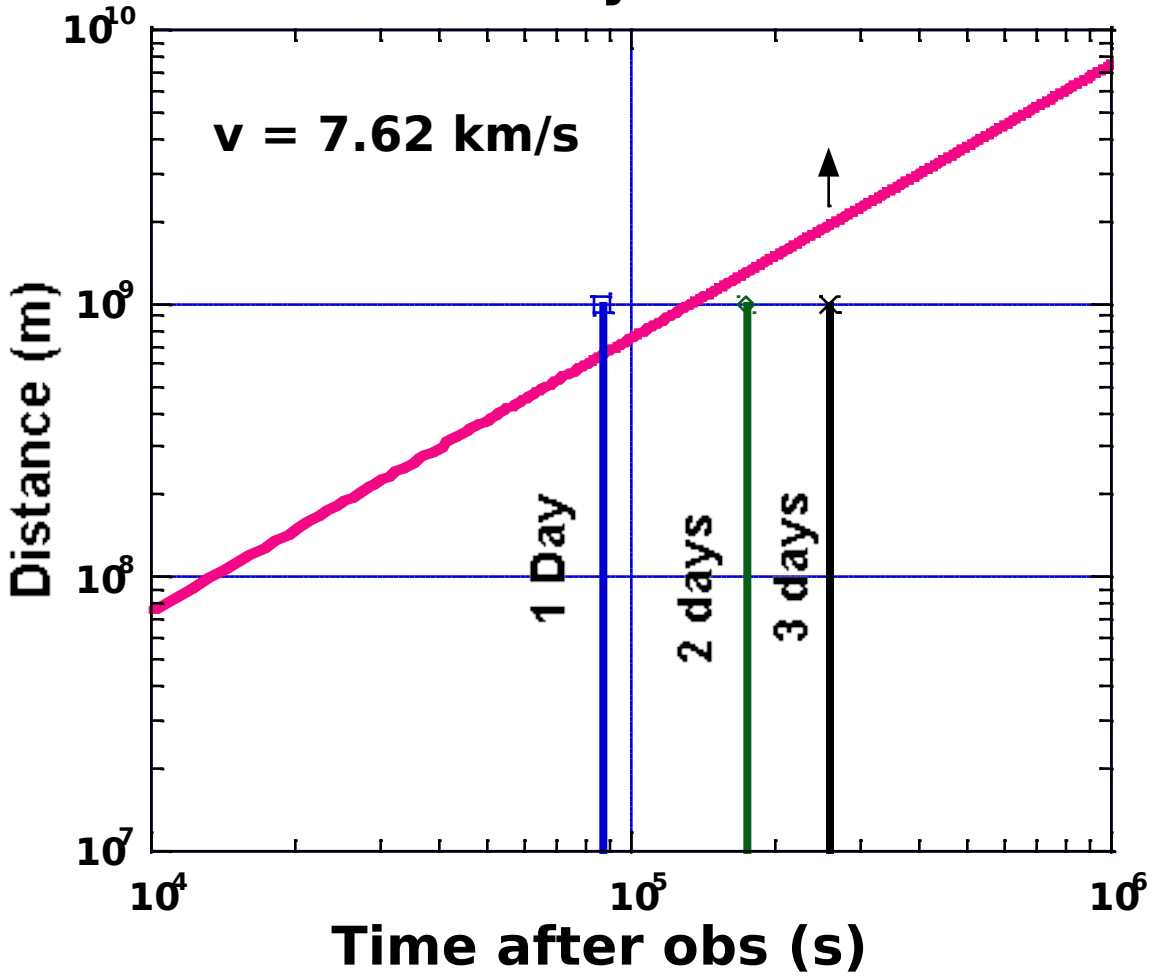
Calibration Satellites

- Satellites with known mass, area, etc. are used to calibrate the system.
- Laser ranging is employed for satellites with corner cubes.
- Ajisai(EGP), Starlette, ERS-1, ERS-2, Topex/Poseidon
  - SLR measurements to cm accuracy

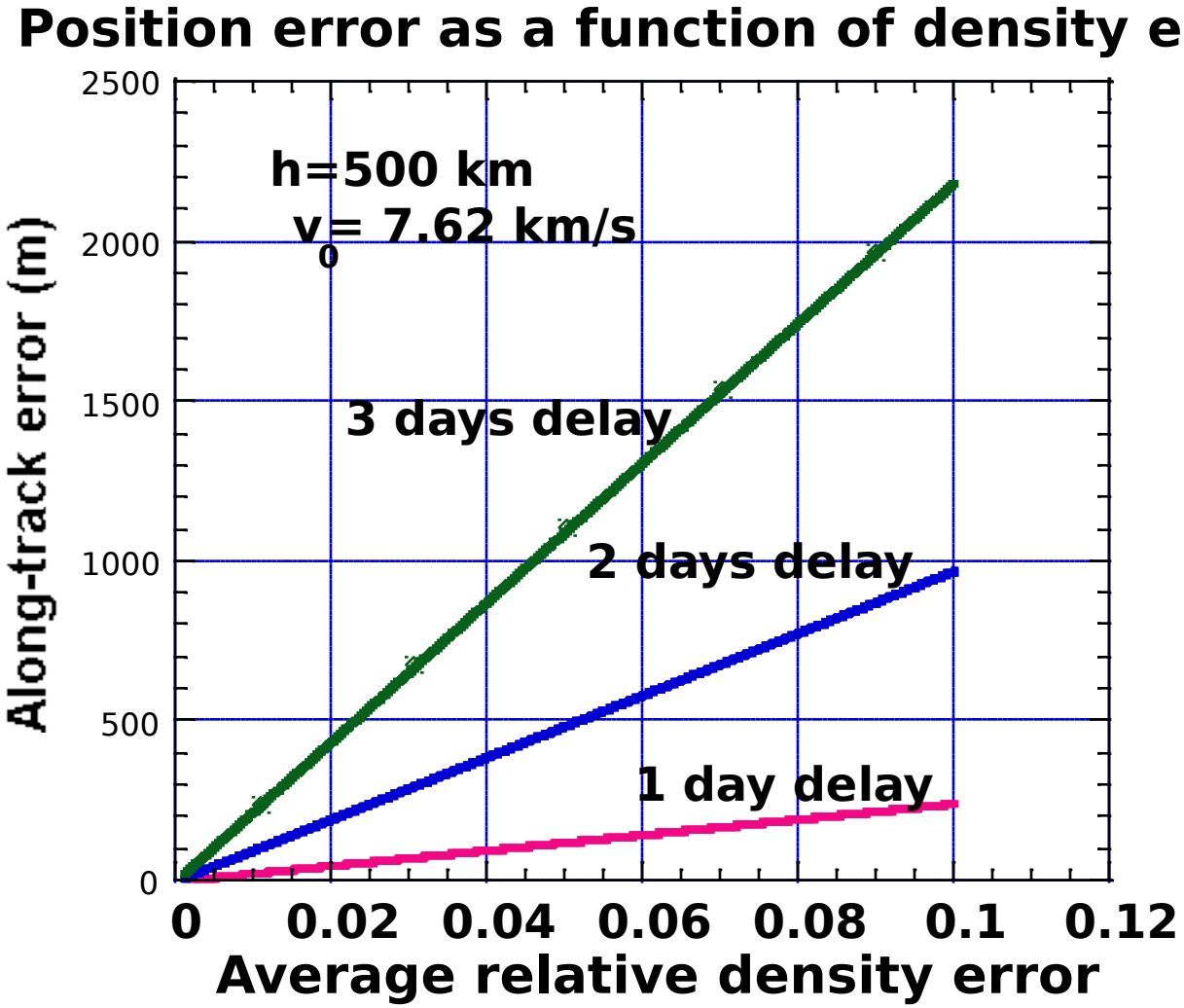
Requirements for measurement accuracy

- Consider quantities, such as velocity, based on radius measurement
- Derive required accuracy from simple orbital considerations
- Major errors are in sensors and in atmosphere
- Errors in calculated positions should be ~1 meter for future applications

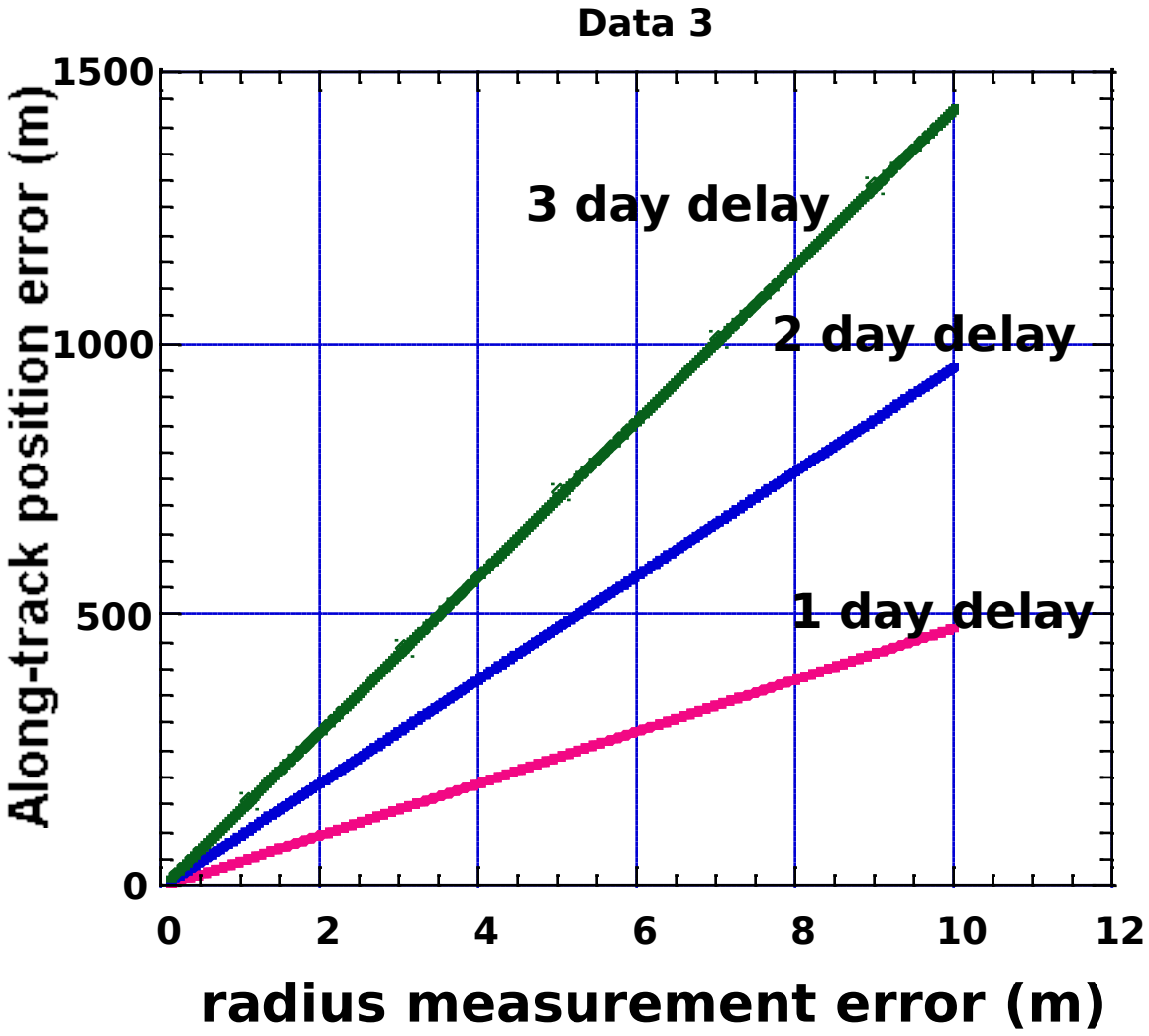
Distance travelled by a satellite at 500 km



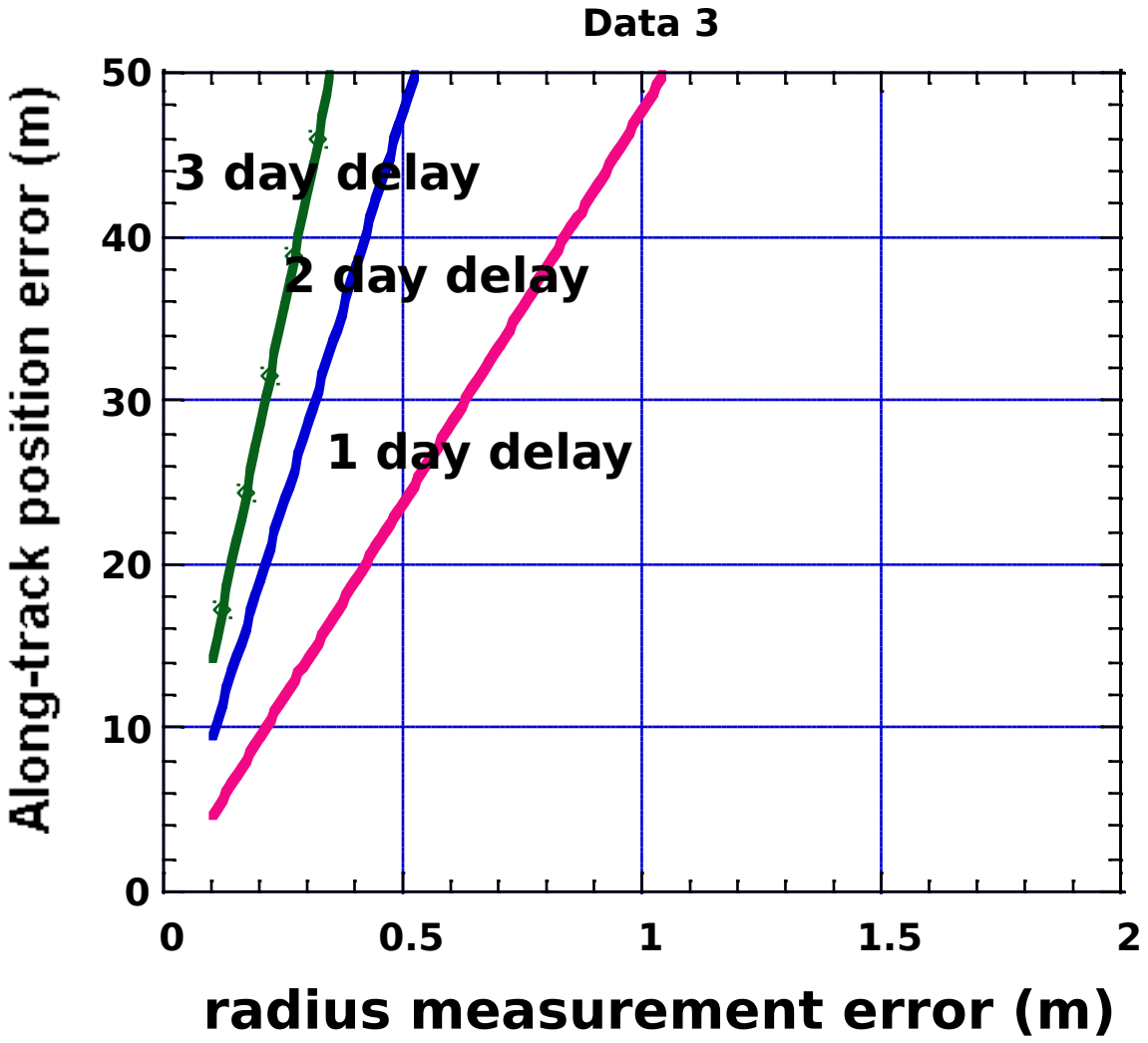
Air density contributes to error



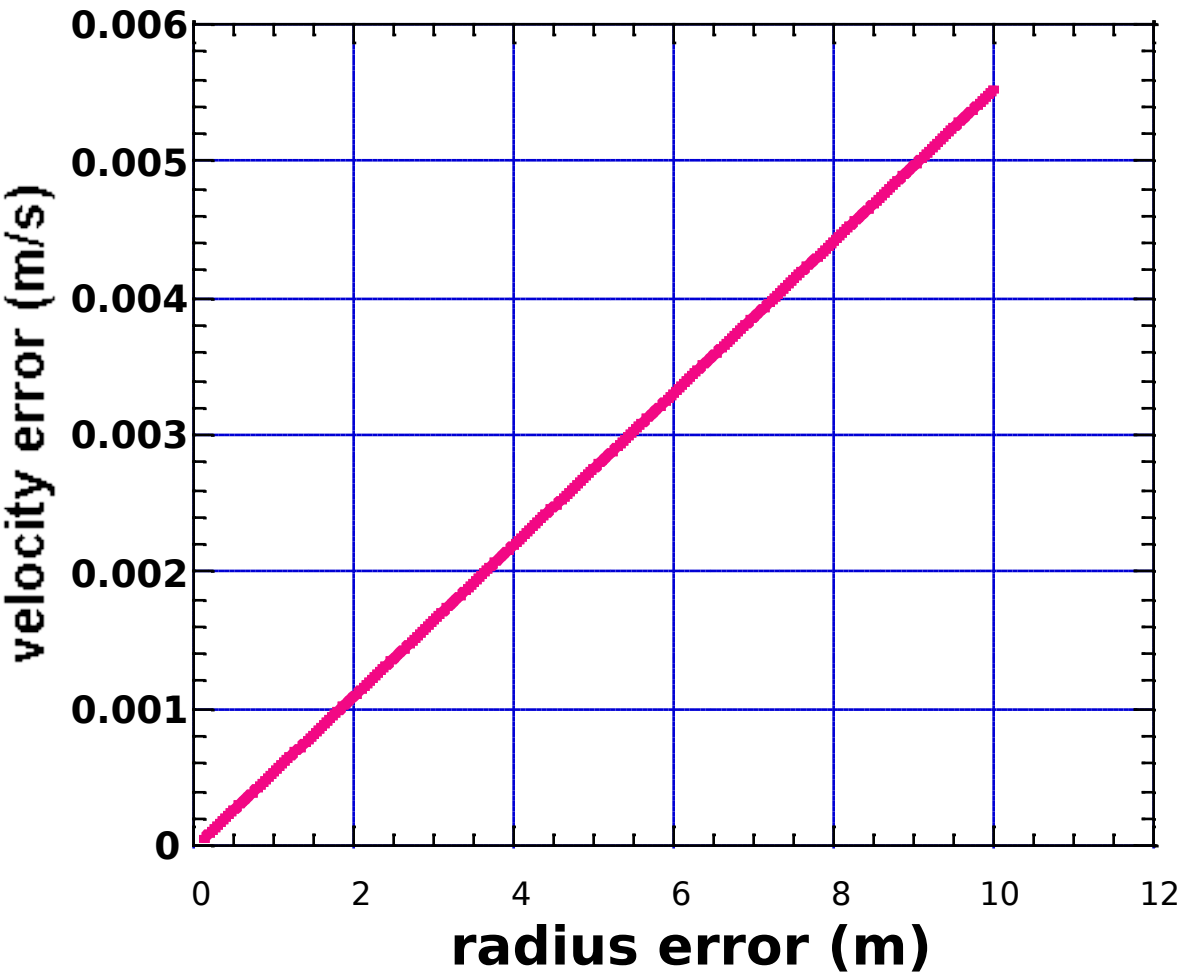
Position error after a given delay time



Error grows rapidly as a function of measurement error



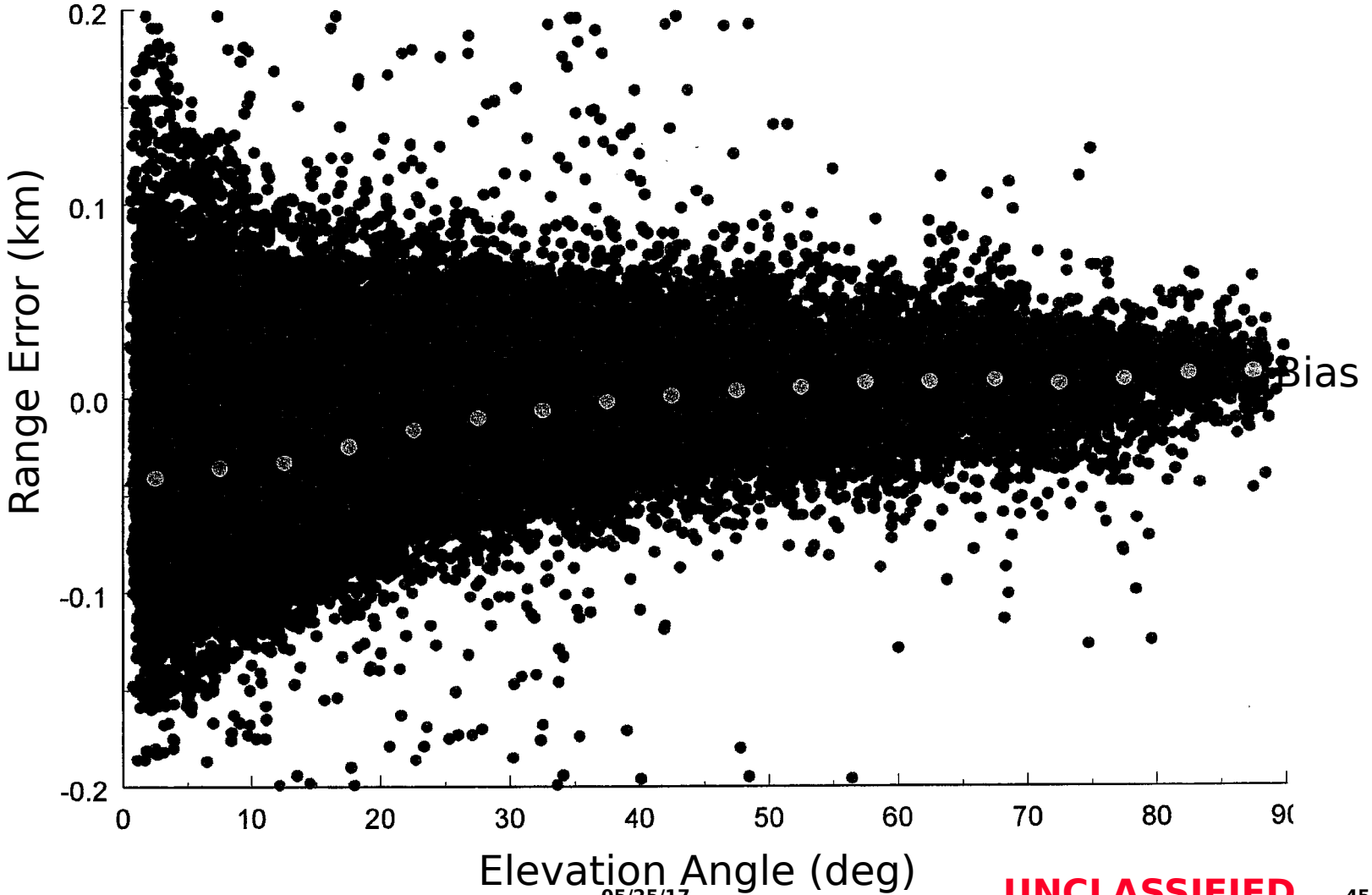
Error in range measurement is important



Some errors decrease with successive measurements

- Element sets also include first and second derivatives of mean motion
- Drag coefficient is determined, but atmosphere is still an issue.
- How inaccurate are the initial measurements?
  - SLR range error is insignificant
  - Radar measurements may have significant error
    - Systematic range
    - Ionosphere and troposphere
    - Elevation

Range residuals from Eglin Observations

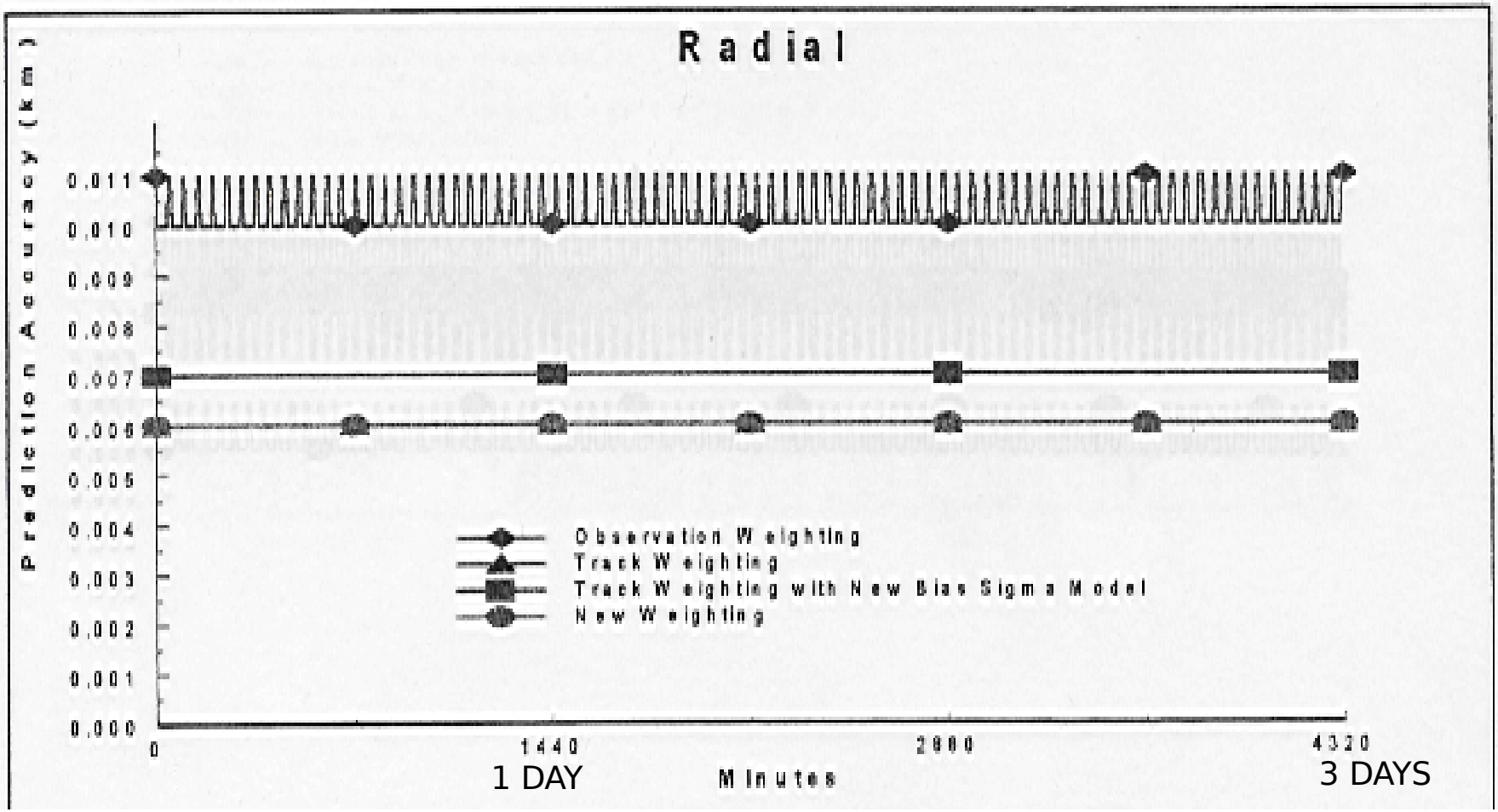


Special perturbation results

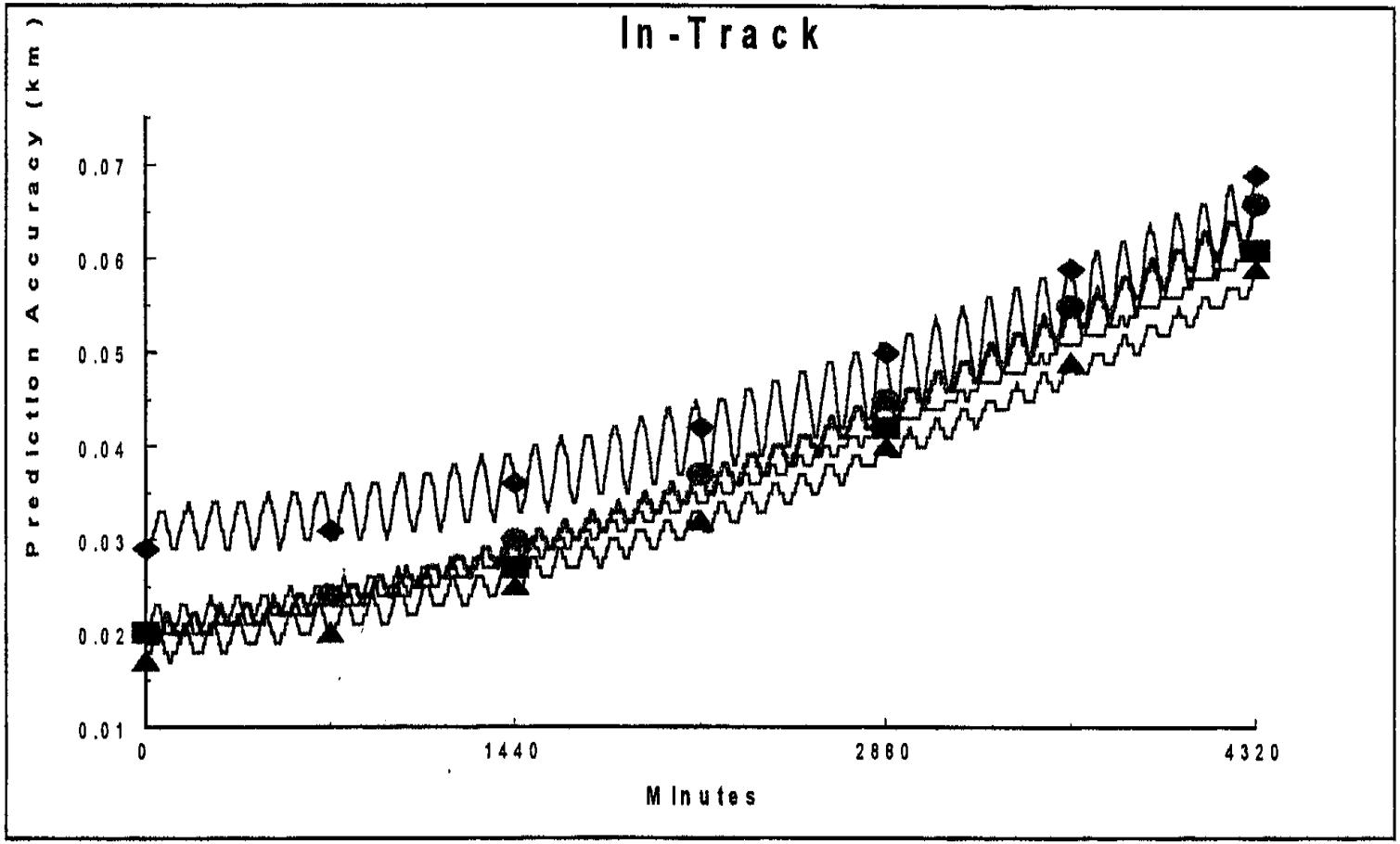
- Calculate errors as a function of time

New methods improve accuracy

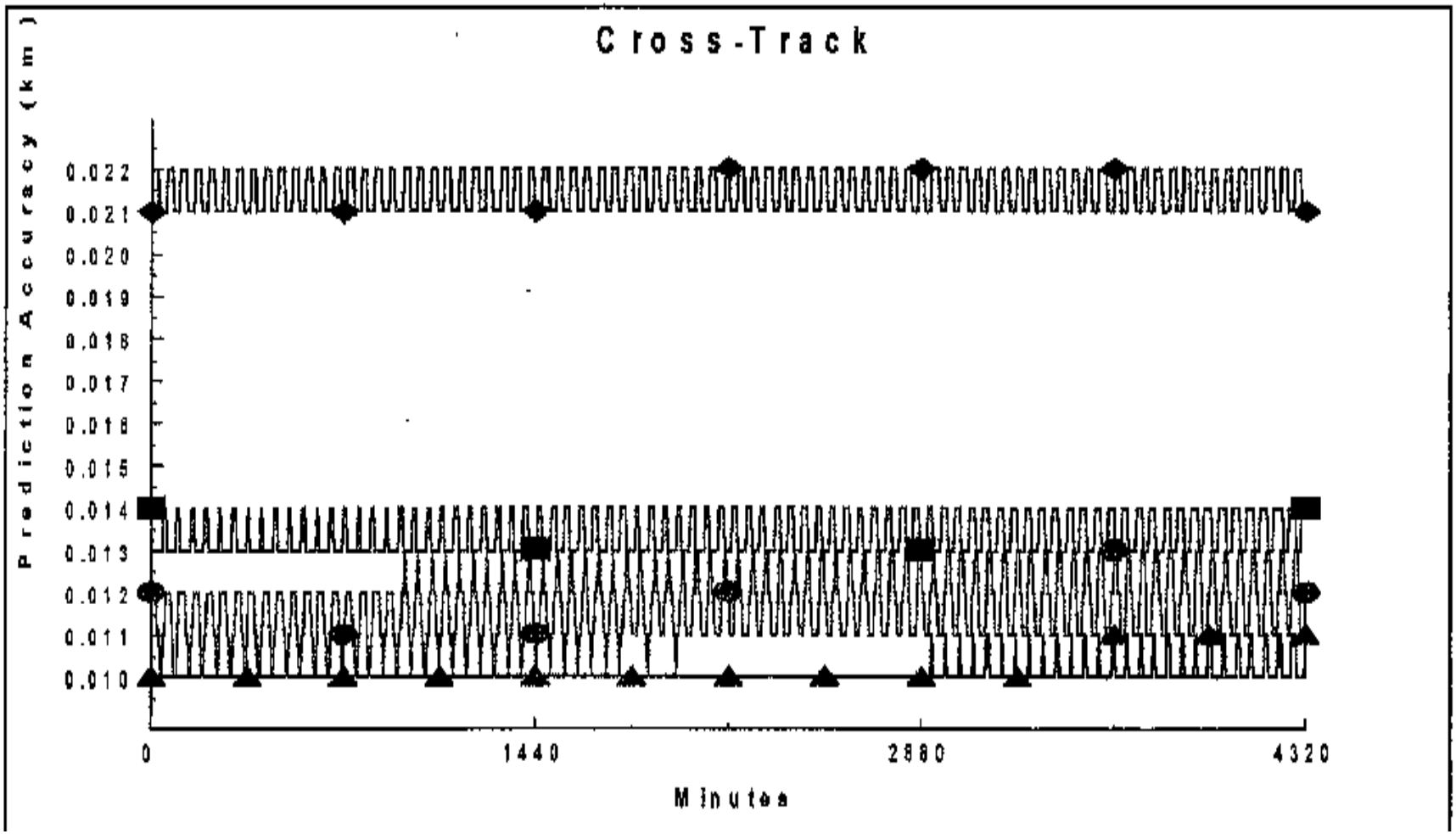
Starlette - Calibration Tasking



Improved, but not yet adequate



Crosstrack accuracy improved



observations

- **Improved calculational techniques have improved accuracy significantly.**
- **Accuracy is still inadequate for 21st century applications.**
  - **E.g. autonomous docking and servicing**
  - **Collision avoidance for robotic vehicles**
- **SLR measurements improve ranging accuracy**

Suggestions(personal, not official)

- Add laser ranging measurements at selected sites
  - SLR sites are inexpensive
  - Enough real estate exists at many sites for two SLR systems.
    - Eglin
    - Clear
    - Thule
    - Socorro
- Increase element set update rate
- Set goal of 1 meter prediction accuracy at end of 24 hours.

Conclusions

- **Improvements in orbit predictive capability since 1997 are striking.**
- **Work is ongoing**
- **Reentry point and time are still issues.**
- **Number of observations is adequate.**
- **Accuracy should be improved.**